United Nations A/C.3/61/L.8

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
6 October 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Third Committee
Agenda item 99
International drug control

Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama and Paraguay: draft resolution

International cooperation against the world drug problem

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] its resolution 60/178 of 16 December 2005 and its other previous resolutions,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[2] and the importance of meeting the objectives targeted for 2008,

Reaffirming also the joint ministerial statement adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[3] the Action Plan[4] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[5] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[6]

Gravely concerned that, despite continued increased efforts by States, relevant organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the drug problem continues to constitute a serious threat to the safety of all mankind and to the national security and sovereignty of States,

Concerned by the serious challenges and threats posed by the continuing links between illicit drug trafficking and terrorism and other national and transnational criminal activities, inter alia, trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, money-laundering, corruption, trafficking in arms and trafficking in

[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] Resolution S-20/2, annex.
[3] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 8* (E/2003/28/Rev.1), chap. I, sect. C; see also A/58/124, sect. II.A.
[4] Resolution 54/132, annex.
[5] Resolution S-20/3, annex.
[6] Resolution S-20/4 E.

06-55840 (E) 091006

chemical precursors, and reaffirming that strong and effective international cooperation is needed to counter these threats,

Bearing in mind that the ten-year evaluation of the implementation by Member States of the goals and targets of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly is scheduled for 2008,

Guiding principles

1. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requires an integrated and balanced approach and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law, and in particular with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

2. *Also reaffirms* that there shall be a balanced approach between demand reduction and supply reduction, each reinforcing the other, in an integrated approach to solving the drug problem;

International conventions

3. *Urges* States that have not done so, to ratify or accede to, and States parties to implement all the provisions of, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[7] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[8] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[9]

4. *Invites* all States, as a matter of priority, to sign, ratify or accede to, and States parties to fully implement, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[10] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[11] in order to counter comprehensively the transnational criminal activities that are related to illicit drug trafficking;

Implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly

5. *Urges* all States to promote and implement the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, as well as the outcome of the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; and to implement the Action Plan[4] for the for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[5] and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs in their population;

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[8] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[9] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[10] Resolution 55/25, annexes I-III, and resolution 55/255, annex.
[11] Resolution 58/4, annex.

6. *Calls upon* States and other relevant actors to evaluate progress made since 1998 towards meeting, in their respective areas of concern, the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

7. *Calls upon* all States to strengthen their efforts to achieve the goals set for 2008 at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, by:

(a) Promoting international initiatives in order to eliminate or reduce significantly the illicit manufacture, marketing and trafficking of psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, and the diversion of precursors;

(b) Achieving significant and measurable results in the field of demand reduction;

8. *Urges* Member States to fulfil their reporting obligations on the follow-up action to implement the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem and to report fully on all measures agreed upon at the special session;

Demand reduction

9. *Urges* all Member States to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs in their population, especially among children and young people, and to further implement comprehensive demand reduction policies and programmes, including access to treatment, health care and social services for drug users, in particular those living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases, as well as including research covering all the drugs under international control;

International cooperation in illicit crop eradication and alternative development

10. *Reaffirms* the need for a comprehensive approach to the elimination of illicit narcotic crops in line with the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[6] adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

11. *Invites* States to continue to strengthen their efforts to implement innovative alternative programmes, inter alia, in reforestation, agriculture and small and medium enterprises, and stresses the importance of the United Nations system and the international community's contributing to the economic and social development of the communities that benefit from such programmes;

12. *Also invites* States to consider making adjustments to their drug control strategies, taking into account the results of the annual surveys by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of illicit crop cultivation;

13. *Calls for* a comprehensive approach integrating alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, into wider economic and social development programmes;

14. *Calls upon* Member States and national and international development organizations to increase their efforts to empower local communities and authorities in project areas and to enhance their participation in the decision-making process in order to increase their ownership of the development measures undertaken in accordance with national legislation and the sustainability of those measures and to create law-abiding and prosperous rural society;

Illicit synthetic drugs

15. *Reaffirms* that preventing the diversion of chemicals from legitimate commerce to illicit drugs manufacture is an essential component of the comprehensive strategy against drug abuse and trafficking, which requires the effective cooperation of exporting, importing and transit States, and calls upon all States to adopt and implement measures to prevent the diversion of chemicals to illicit drug manufacture, in cooperation with competent international and regional bodies and, if necessary and to the extent possible, with the private sector of each State, in accordance with the objectives targeted for 2008 in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[2] and the resolution on the control of precursors also adopted at the special session;[12]

16. *Calls upon* Member States to participate in the development of a monitoring system for illicit synthetic drugs and to transmit voluntarily information on emerging substances of abuse to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the International Narcotics Control Board, so that they may share the knowledge available about those substances and their abuse;

Judicial cooperation

17. *Calls upon* all States to strengthen international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities at all levels in order to prevent and combat illicit drug trafficking and to share and promote best operational practices in order to interdict illicit drug trafficking;

Data collection

18. *Stresses* that data collection, analysis and evaluation of the results of ongoing national and international policies are essential tools for further developing sound, evidence-based drug control strategies, and therefore encourages Member States to further develop and institutionalize monitoring and evaluation tools and to utilize existing available data, including from drug testing laboratories, to exchange and share information at all levels;

Countering money-laundering

19. *Calls upon* States to consider including provisions in their national drug control plans for the establishment of national networks to enhance their respective capabilities to prevent, monitor, control and suppress serious offences connected with money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, to counter in general all acts of transnational organized crime and to supplement existing regional and international networks dealing with money-laundering;

United Nations machinery

20. *Takes note* of the outcome of the thematic debate on alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue, held by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-ninth session;[13]

[12] Resolution S-20/4 B.

[13] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 8* (E/2006/28), chap. II.

21. *Reaffirms its resolve* to continue to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control, in particular the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to enable them to fulfil their mandates;

22. *Encourages* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the global coordinating body in international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the International Narcotics Control Board to continue their useful work on the control of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

23. *Notes* that the International Narcotics Control Board needs sufficient resources to carry out all its mandates, including those that will enable it to perform effectively its task within the framework of Project Cohesion and Project Prism, and therefore urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and calls for enhanced cooperation and understanding between Member States and the Board in order to enable it to implement all its mandates under the international drug control conventions;

24. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to implement its mandate, and requests the Office to continue:

(a) To strengthen dialogue with Member States and also to ensure continued improvement in management, so as to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery and further encourage the Executive director to maximize the effectiveness of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, inter alia, through the full implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions, in particular the recommendations contained therein;

(b) To strengthen cooperation with Member States and with United Nations programmes, funds and relevant agencies, as well as relevant regional organizations and agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to provide, upon request, assistance in implementing the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

(c) To increase its assistance, within the available voluntary resources, to countries that are deploying efforts to reduce illicit crop cultivation by, in particular, adopting alternative development programmes, and incorporating them into wider economic and social development programmes, and to explore new and innovative funding mechanisms;

(d) To take into account the outcome of the twentieth special session, to include in its report on the illicit traffic in drugs an updated, objective and comprehensive assessment of worldwide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methods and routes used, and to recommend ways and means of improving the capacity of States along those routes to address all aspects of the drug problem;

(e) To publish the *World Drug Report*, with comprehensive and balanced information about the world drug problem, and to seek additional extrabudgetary resources for its publication in all the official languages;

(f) To provide technical assistance, from available voluntary contributions for that purpose, to those States identified by relevant international bodies as the most affected by the transit of drugs, in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support;

(g) To provide assistance to Member States requesting support in establishing or strengthening scientific and forensic capabilities, and to promote the integration of scientific support into national, regional and international drug control frameworks, legislation and practices;

(h) To provide legal advisory services to Member States, upon request, in support of their implementation of the international drug control conventions;

(i) To share information with Member States on the work carried out towards the implementation of the goals and targets of the twentieth special session;

(j) To report annually to the General Assembly on the work of the Office in connection with the areas mentioned in the present paragraph;

25. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, to enable it to continue, expand and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities, and recommends that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the Office to enable it to carry out its mandates and to work towards securing assured and predictable funding;

26. *Encourages* the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation;

27. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations agencies and entities, other international organizations and international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance;

28. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[14] and, taking into account the promotion of integrated reporting, requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

[14] A/61/221